

# Hazard Communication

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- Reference guide 29 CFR Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910.

# Introduction

- You have the “Right to Know”
- Written Program
- Labels and other forms of warning
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- Employee information and training
- Competency Test

# Questions?

- What information should be on the label of a hazardous chemical?
- Who is responsible for providing the information needed to store the chemical?
- What is a material safety data sheet (MSDS)?
- What information is on the MSDS?

# Questions? Cont.,

- Where should you be able to find the MSDS?
- Why should employers implement an information and training program for their employees?
- Where to find information regarding a chemical spill?
- When should you receive new training for hazardous chemicals?

# You Have the Right to Know

- Program implemented by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
  - Protect yourself against hazardous chemicals



# Written Program

# Written Program

- Every company is responsible for providing a written program.

- Labels and other forms of warning
- Material safety data sheets
- Employee information and training



# Written Program Cont'd.

- Determination of hazardous chemicals are being used
- If chemicals are listed in the 29 CFR Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910 subsection Z, Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals

# Written Program Cont'd.

- Disclosure of all hazardous chemicals used
- All chemicals must be listed on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory

# Written Program Cont'd.

- Information on Hazardous Chemical List should be identical to those on the MSDS
- Hazard Chemical list is the primary source of chemicals on hand

# Labels and Other Forms of Warning

# Labels and other forms of warnings

- Each container must be labeled, marked, and tagged.
  - Identity of the hazardous chemicals
  - Appropriate hazard warnings
  - Name and address of the chemical manufacture

# Labels and Warnings Cont'd.

- MSDS should be included in shipment of hazardous materials
  - Containers be labeled and tagged in accordance with the Transportation Act (49. U.S.C. 1801. et seq.)
  - Some materials are regulated by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).



# Labels and Warnings Cont'd.

## ● Employer's Responsibilities

- Tags, pictures, and labels on containers
- Usage of labels that clearly identify the hazardous material
- Updating new information for chemicals within three months

# Material Safety Data Sheet

# MSDS

- All MSDS must contain the following information
  - The common chemical name
  - Hazardous ingredients if mixture is 1% or greater
  - Carcinogens if the mixtures are .01% or greater

# MSDS Cont'd.

- Physical and chemical characteristics
  - Flash Point
  - Boiling Point

# MSDS Cont'd.

- Physical hazards

- Probability of fire
- Explosion
- Reactivity



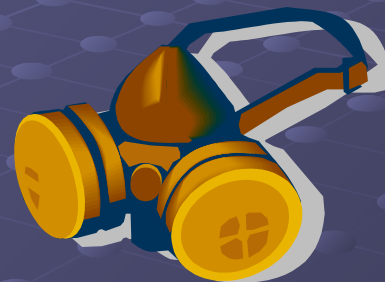
# MSDS Cont'd.

- Signs and Symptoms of exposure to chemicals
  - Refer to the MSDS before handling chemical



# MSDS Cont'd.

- General safety and handling instructions



- Types of safety and protection equipment that should be used



- Control Measures

# MSDS Cont'd.

- Emergency first aid procedures
  - Know exactly what to do for your safety
  - Practice drills to familiarize yourself with basic first aid

# MSDS Cont'd.

## ● Information regarding the chemicals manufacturer

- Name
- Address
- Telephone Number
- Emergency procedures

# MSDS Cont'd.

- Distributors and manufactures must provide an MSDS with shipment
  - Upon request of the employer

# MSDS Cont'd.

- If there is no account on file to obtain hazardous chemicals an MSDS must be provided
  - The distributors name, address and phone number must be included
  - If an employer does not sell or open chemicals an MSDS does not need to be provided

## MSDS Cont'd.

- MSDS must be easily accessible for each shift
- Must be kept at the primary location of the work place
- Upon request from an OSHA representative the MSDS must be available



# Employee Information & Training

# Information & Training

- Employees should receive adequate training for each chemical the employer uses.
  - OSHA requires that all employees should receive hazard communication training

# Information & Training Cont'd

- Employees should be trained in the following:
  - Current methods and techniques in recognizing chemical dangers
  - Chemical detector devices
  - Visual appearances of containers
  - Monitoring spills

# Information & Training Cont'd.

- Physical and health hazards associated with handling chemicals
- The ability of taking the appropriate actions in the event of a chemical spill
- Understand and know their employers standard operating procedure (SOP)

# Information & Training Cont'd.

- Hazard communication awareness
  - The importance of labeling hazardous chemicals
  - Familiarization with MSDS
  - Emergency protocol

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